

# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for  
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members  
Only

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January 19, 1946

## Association Wins the Navy Certificate of Achievement

In recognition of exceptional accomplishment in behalf of the United States Navy and of meritorious contribution to the national war effort, the National Canners Association has been awarded the United States Navy's Certificate of Achievement. Notification of the award was made this week by the Navy Department.

Advising the Association of the honor, the Navy said, "This Certificate . . . signalizes the Navy's recognition of the splendid effort put forth by the men and women of your organization in support of the war production program."

The Association also was commended this week by the Army Quartermaster Corps for its part in the war effort. See page 20.

As the LETTER went to press, OPA was expected to remove or suspend a number of canned food items from price control through the issuance of another amendment to Supplementary Order 132, probably about January 23. Canned vegetable items affected by the new amendment are said to be white potatoes, beet juice, cabbage, onions, parsnips, peppers, rutabagas, sauerkraut juice, turnips, and sweet potatoes. Canned imported and domestic eels and frozen oysters and frozen clams also are said to be slated for removal from price control at the same time.

Price ceilings for the 1945 pack of quick frozen fruits and vegetables are expected to be issued by OPA next week to be effective January 22. Copies of the new pricing regulation will be mailed as soon as available to all member-canners who also process frozen foods.

Members who have accepted room reservations and who now find that they cannot attend the Convention because of travel difficulties, etc., are again requested to advise the Association so that these accommodations may be reassigned to other members seeking accommodations.

## Additional Program Details

Since the publication of the convention program in last week's INFORMATION LETTER, a number of additional program details have been announced. Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, feature speaker at the Monday afternoon session and Dr. W. I. Myers, Dean of the College of Agriculture, Cornell University, principal speaker on the Monday morning program, have announced the subjects of their addresses. Lord Halifax's address is entitled "The United States and the British Commonwealth—And the World of Tomorrow" and Dean Myers will speak on the topic of "Postwar Agriculture."

In addition to the committee meetings announced in last week's LETTER, there will be a meeting of the N. C. A. Statistics Committee in Room 119, Ambassador Hotel, at 2 p. m., Tuesday, February 5, at which time the Association's statistical program will be discussed.

### Manpower, Technological, Raw Products Conferences

A manpower Conference will be held at 8 p. m., Monday evening, February 4, in Room No. 120, Hotel Ambassador, at which time representatives of the United States Employment Service and the Labor Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will discuss the outlook for farm and cannery labor for 1946 and the Government's manpower recruitment program. The Government representatives also will be available in the Manpower Conference Room on Monday and Tuesday to discuss individual and regional canner labor problems.

As announced last week, a Canning Problems Conference is scheduled at 2 p. m., on Tuesday, February 5, and Wednesday, February 6, in Rooms No. 117-118, Ambassador Hotel. H. K. Wilder, Assistant Director of the Western Branch Research Laboratory, will preside over the Tuesday conference, which will take up "Retort Practice," with I. I. Somers of the Western Branch Research Laboratory as discussion leader; "Chlorination of Cannery Water Supply," led by J. E. Hall, Pict Sweet Foods, Inc.; "Color Measurements as Objective Tests for Fruits and Vegetables," led by A. Kramer, Department of Horticulture, University of Maryland; and "Relation Between Rough Handling, Chlorination, and Spoilage," led by C. L. Smith, Research Department, Continental Can Co.

C. A. Greenleaf, assistant director of the Washington Laboratory, will preside over the Wednesday afternoon conference, at which discussions will be held on the "Possibilities in Electronic Sterilization," led by H. A. Benjamin and O. F. Ecklund, Research Department, American Can Co.; and on "Current Suggestions on

the Processing of Tomato Juice," led by Dr. E. J. Cameron, Director, Washington Research Laboratory.

A third feature of the Wednesday afternoon conference will be the joint nutrition program of the National Canners Association and the Can Manufacturers Institute. This will be handled in three parts: (1) Background: Discussion leader, R. W. Pilcher, Associate Director of Research, American Can Co.; (2) Progress: Discussion leader, L. E. Clifcorn, Director, Product and Process Research Division, Continental Can Co.; (3) Objectives: Discussion leader, Dr. J. R. Eaty, Director, Western Branch Research Laboratory.

Conferences also are scheduled at 2 p. m., Tuesday and Wednesday in Room 125 of the Ambassador Hotel, for canners raw products and agricultural problems and if desired, an additional session may be held Thursday. These conferences are sponsored by the Association's Raw Products Bureau. In the past they have usually brought together a considerable number of experiment station and USDA scientists engaged in research relating to crops used for canning, as well as technical agricultural men and others from canners' organizations.

There will be one invitation address at each of the sessions. On Tuesday, Dr. Fred C. Bishopp, in charge of research in the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, will discuss DDT and its various applications in control of insects on canning crops with precautions to be observed and limitations on its use.

Leonard W. Kephart, in charge of the weed control project of the USDA, will discuss chemical weed control on Wednesday. This address will summarize the present information on the use of plant hormones such as 2, 4-D to control thistle and other weeds in canning crops and will also discuss the use of the new oil sprays for weed control in carrots and other crops.

So far as possible, the Tuesday afternoon conference will consider topics relating to peas and sweet corn. Tomatoes and beans will be discussed Wednesday. Consideration will be given to questions on asparagus, beets, carrots, greens and other crops as opportunity offers.

Prior to the beginning of the Convention a meeting of the Association's Planning Committee is scheduled for January 30, at Association headquarters in Washington.

of the Star of India and a Grand Commander of the Indian Empire. He has been Chancellor of the University of Oxford since 1933.

## WILLIAM I. MYERS

### To Discuss Postwar Agriculture at the Monday Morning Session

William I. Myers, former governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and head of the department of agricultural economics at Cornell University since 1938, became dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, at Cornell, in 1943, as successor to Dr. Carl E. Ladd. Dr. Myers, who grew up on a Chemung County farm, is well known to farmers of New York State, and of the nation, through his work both in the College and in the Farm Credit Administration.

For five years, as Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, he was one of the nation's top-ranking executives.

The credit system under his supervision included 12 Federal Land Banks, 12 Federal intermediate credit banks, 535 production credit associations, 13 banks for cooperatives, and emergency seed and crop loan agencies. Under Myers, the F.C.A. loaned five billion dollars to farmers, including more than a billion dollars in a million production credit loans to finance farm production.

Dr. Myers is a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, the General Education Board, the Twentieth Century Fund, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and of Elmira College, and chairman of the board of trustees of the American Institute of Cooperation.

He is a member of the New York State War Council, the New York War Finance Committee, the New York State Emergency Food Commission, the agricultural board of the National Research Council, and the financial research committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Dr. Myers, who lived on a dairy and tobacco farm at Lowman, Chemung County, New York, as a boy, still lives on a farm located on R. D. 1 north of Ithaca, where the main enterprise is poultry. Except for his five years in Washington, he has been associated with the college as teacher, extension and research worker for more than 30 years since he graduated from Cornell with the bachelor of science degree in 1914. He received his doctor's degree in 1918, working as an instructor in farm management from 1914 to 1918.

## BACKGROUNDS OF CONVENTION PROGRAM SPEAKERS

Following are brief biographical sketches of some of the principal speakers appearing on the Convention program of the National Canners Association:

### LORD HALIFAX

#### To Discuss Postwar Roles of U. S. and England on Monday Afternoon

The Right Honourable the Earl of Halifax, K.G., British Ambassador to the United States, was born Edward Frederick Lindley Wood on April 16, 1881, in England. He was raised in the peerage to the dignity of an Earl in the King's Birthday Honours List on June 8, 1944. Prior to that he had been the third Viscount Halifax.

The first Viscount was Lord Halifax's grandfather, Sir Charles Wood, Bt., inheritor of a Baronetcy dating back to 1784, who chose the name of Halifax when raised to the peerage because he had long represented the constituency of Halifax in Yorkshire as a member of the House of Commons.

When the then Right Honourable Edward Wood became Viceroy of India in 1920, during the lifetime of his father, he was named Baron Irwin by

the King, in keeping with the tradition that the Viceroy, as the King's personal representative, should be a member of the Upper House. He chose that title because of the association, dating back to the 17th century, of a peerage in that name with the estate of Temple Newsam in Yorkshire which he had inherited. On the death of his father in 1934, he became Viscount Halifax.

Lord Halifax has had a lifelong career of public service. He served for 15 years (1910-1925) as a member of the House of Commons representing Ripon in Yorkshire. During those years and since, he has been successively Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, President of the Board of Education, Minister of Agriculture, Viceroy of India, President of the Board of Education again, Secretary of State for War, and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It was from this last post that he came to Washington as Ambassador, while remaining a member of the War Cabinet.

Since 1931, Lord Halifax has been a Knight of the Garter, oldest and most famous of the British orders of knighthood, and is now Chancellor of the Order. He is also a Grand Commander

## CHARLES GLEN KING

### To Explain Nutrition Research of Food Industry on Monday Afternoon

Charles Glen King, Scientific Director for the Nutrition Foundation, Inc., was born October 22, 1896, at Entiat, Wash. He spent his youth on a fruit and stock farm.

Dr. King received his B.S. from Washington State College in 1918 and thereafter enlisted in the 12th Infantry, U. S. A. After the war he entered the University of Pittsburgh and received his Ph.D. in 1923.

He did post-doctorate work at Columbia University, 1926-27; and at Cambridge University (England) in 1929. Dr. King was a graduate assistant at the University of Pittsburgh, 1919-20; an instructor, 1920-26; assistant professor, 1927-30; and a professor from 1930 to 1943. From 1942 to date he has been a visiting professor of chemistry, Columbia University, as well as Scientific Director for the Nutrition Foundation, Inc.

Dr. King won the Pennsylvania Award in 1938; the Pennsylvania Public Health Association Award in 1939;

the Pittsburgh Award (Am. Chem. Soc.), 1943, and the Award of Distinction, G.M.A., 1944. He was secretary, 1935, and chairman, 1936, Biological Chemistry Division, American Chemical Society; associate editor, Chemical Reviews, 1940-43; chairman, Committee on Standardization of Methods of Vitamin Research; and chairman, Pittsburgh Section, American Chemical Society, 1938.

Dr. King is a member of the following: American Academy of Political Science; American Chemical Society; American Society of Biological Chemists (Secretary, 1938-41, Control Board, Proceedings, 1942); American Institute of Nutrition, American Institute of Chemists (Fellow); American Association for the Advancement of Science (Fellow); American Public Health Association (Fellow); Institute of Food Technologists; National Research Council (Food and Nutrition Board and Committee on Growth); New York Academy of Science; Executive Committee of the Advisory Board of Health Services of the American Red Cross; Advisory Committee of the American Dietetic Association; Adviser of the Committee on Food Re-

search, Office of the Quartermaster General; Sigma Xi; Phi Beta Kappa; Alpha Chi Sigma; Lambda Chi Alpha; Harvey Society; Century Association; Chemists Club; University Club.

His research papers have been chiefly on synthetic fats, vitamin C, enzymes, tissue respiration, and nutrition.

He is married and has three children.

## NORRIS H. SANBORN

### To Outline Industry Sanitation Plans at Monday Morning Session

Norris H. Sanborn was born October 19, 1900, in the Hawaiian Islands, and later spent a portion of his boyhood years in Puerto Rico and Cuba, where his father was engaged in sugar production. Coming to this country, he was educated in the schools of New York City and later attended George Washington University in Washington, D. C., from which he received the B.S. degree in 1922, and later the M.S. degree.

He joined the staff of the Washington Research Laboratory of the National Canners Association in 1923. Since that time he has engaged in studies on a wide range of scientific and technical topics in the field of canning. Among these were chemical and electrochemical factors in tinplate corrosion, effects of respiration of raw vegetables, isolation of individual food constituents, occurrence and preservation of vitamin C, especially in citrus and tomato juices, tin conservation and substitute containers, disposal of cannery waste, and methods of maintaining plant sanitation. In these fields he has many publications to his credit.

In his work on waste disposal, Mr. Sanborn has carried on field studies in cooperation with the Wisconsin State Board of Health and the group of State health departments acting under the Upper Mississippi River Basin Sanitation Agreement. He was also recently appointed a member of the newly-formed Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, established to study control of stream pollution in that area.

Mr. Sanborn is a member of the American Chemical Society and the Institute of Food Technologists. He is a stamp collector, belonging to several stamp clubs, and also an energetic gardener. He is married and has three sons, two of whom are in the armed services.

### Convention Train Schedule

To assure transportation for canners between Philadelphia and Atlantic City, the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines (the only railroad making this connection) has promised to provide extra trains at Philadelphia, if necessary. However, for the benefit of canner-members who plan to come to Atlantic City via Philadelphia, the complete regular schedule of trains is published below. Members are further advised that there are no through train accommodations to Atlantic City via

Philadelphia and that there is no Pullman service from Philadelphia to Atlantic City. Also, persons traveling by any railroad other than the Pennsylvania, should purchase round trip accommodations to Philadelphia and tickets from Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return, so as to avoid two unnecessary changes and delays.

Direct train connections but no Pullman accommodations are available from New York to Atlantic City. This schedule also is shown below.

Representatives of the Pennsylvania and probably some other railroads will be present at the convention to assist canners in securing reservations home.

#### PHILADELPHIA TO ATLANTIC CITY (Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines)

	Broad Street	30th Street	North Philadelphia
Leaves daily	8:15 a. m.	8:20 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Leaves Sunday only	9:30 a. m.	9:34 a. m.	9:44 a. m.
Leaves daily	10:30 a. m.	10:36 a. m.	10:47 a. m.
Leaves Saturday only	12:30 p. m.	12:34 p. m.	12:44 p. m.
Leaves daily	1:30 p. m.	1:36 p. m.	1:48 p. m.
Leaves daily	4:25 p. m.	4:29 p. m.	4:39 p. m.
Leaves daily	5:25 p. m.	5:29 p. m.	5:39 p. m.
Leaves daily	8:35 p. m.	8:40 p. m.	8:52 p. m.
Leaves daily	11:59 p. m.	12:03 a. m.	12:14 a. m.

#### NEW YORK TO ATLANTIC CITY (Pennsylvania Railroad)

	Daily	Except Sunday	Saturday only
Leaving Penna. Sta.	10:15 a. m.	3:10 p. m.	1:05 p. m.
Arriving Atlantic City	1:04 p. m.	6:04 p. m.	3:54 p. m.



## CONGRESS SUMMARY

The 70th Congress began its second session this week shortly after President Truman, through a radio address to the Nation, had urged faster action by the Congress in completing his unfinished legislative program, particularly those measures dealing with labor matters. Among other things, the President is calling for a law setting up fact-finding boards to handle major labor controversies and providing for a 30-day cooling off period before the strikes take place. Congress, to date, has shown little interest in following the President's program.

The House Labor Committee, while discussing proposed legislation concerning the United States Employment Service on Thursday, suddenly decided to take action on the bill (H. R. 4008) providing for appointment of fact-finding boards to investigate labor disputes seriously affecting the national public interest. A motion by Representative Landis of Indiana to report out this bill was defeated by the tie-vote of 7 to 7, but the Committee later reconsidered and agreed to take action on the bill and to report out the measure not later than Tuesday of next week.

The Senate, by a vote of 53 to 17, agreed Thursday to begin consideration of S. 101, the Fair Employment Practices Bill. After a general debate of the measure, the Senate recessed until noon Friday with Senator Eastland of Mississippi occupying the floor. As the *LETTER* went to press, it appeared that a filibuster on the measure was likely.

The House Labor Committee began hearings Thursday on H. R. 4437, a bill to return the administration of the U. S. Employment Service to the States on or before June 30, 1947, subject to certain specified conditions and standards. The Committee voted to conclude hearings on this measure by the end of this week and to report it out to the House by Saturday or Monday.

Executive hearings were continued this week by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor on the proposed amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act. There is no indication as to when the bill will be reported out on the Senate floor.

A revised version of the Philippine Trade Bill (H.R. 4676) probably will be taken up by the House Ways and Means Committee shortly. Administration forces predict. The new bill, somewhat similar to the one originally introduced by Representative Jasper Bell of Missouri, provides for 8 years

of free trade between the United States and the Philippines followed by 25 years of gradually increasing tariffs at 4 percent a year. The bill also provides for specific import tariff quotas on sugar and other important Philippine products imported into this country.

## Ickes Makes Announcement on Alaskan Fishing Right Dispute

The Department of the Interior announced on January 17 that Secretary Ickes "today brought to a conclusion the long-standing controversy over rights of the native villages of Hyaburg, Klawock and Kake in Southeastern Alaska." The Secretary's decision, the Department's press release stated, "was based upon findings rendered by Richard H. Hanna, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico," as Presiding Officer at the hearings held in Alaska and at Seattle in the fall of 1944. (For a summary of Judge Hanna's findings, see *INFORMATION LETTER* for April 28, 1945, pages 8603-8604.)

Judge Hanna had been widely acclaimed beforehand by the Department for his judicial fairness and intimate acquaintance with Indian affairs. On the basis of seeing the witnesses and hearing them testify at a hearing resulting in a record that the Department in its officially published rules of practice had announced was to be "the sole official record," Judge Hanna had found that all of the land and water areas to which the petitioning Indian villages might conceivably establish aboriginal rights "are not upon evidence taken, capable of accurate or definite definition as to either the extent of the areas or boundaries thereof."

In the final order said to be "based upon" Judge Hanna's findings, Secretary Ickes nevertheless purports to recognize that the Indian petitioners have exclusive possessory title, on a community basis, to more than 273,000 acres of Alaskan lands and coastal waters, out of the more than 3,000,000 acres originally claimed by them. This conclusion is said in the Secretary's opinion to be based upon "public records," available in the Department of the Interior, which "make it possible to draw more precisely the boundaries within which aboriginal possession has been maintained without outside interference down to the present day."

The areas which the Secretary purports to reserve for the exclusive use of the Indian petitioners do not embrace any existing fish-trap sites used by the salmon industry, and existing

canneries of that industry are specifically excepted from the scope of the purported grant to the Indians. In the opinion of salmon industry's attorneys, the full practical impact of the Secretary's order upon salmon fishery and canning operations can not as yet be determined. It will depend largely upon the extent to which the Federal government continues to permit use of the otherwise reserved areas, adjacent to cannery and fish trap sites, in accustomed ways.

## M-81 Is Delayed Again by CPA

Issuance of the proposed amendment to the tin conservation order, M-81, has been delayed again by Civilian Production Administrator John Small who is still trying to get accurate information from the British and the Dutch as to the possibilities for tin imports this year. It has been reported that Mr. Small does not wish to amend the order until he can get more accurate information on prospective tin supplies. Meanwhile, canners of restricted items and canners needing smaller cans for the civilian trade are unable to make plans for their 1946 packs.

## Forthcoming Meetings

February 3—Old Guard Dinner, Claridge Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 3—National Preservers Association, Board of Directors, Breakers Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 4—National Preservers Association, Annual Meeting, Breakers Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 3-7—National Canners Association, Annual Convention, Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 3-8—National Food Brokers Association, Annual Convention, Dennis Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 3-8—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Convention, Claridge Hotel; Annual Exhibit, Municipal Auditorium, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 3-8—National American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Marlboro-Blenheim Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 4—Young Guard Society, Banquet, Chelsea Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 5—National Dehydrators Association, Annual Meeting, The Breakers, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 6—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Meeting, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 6—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Meeting, The Breakers, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 7—National Food Distributors' Association, Mid-year Directors' Meeting, Hotel Strand, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 13-14—Ohio Cannery and Field Men's School, Ohio State University, Columbus.

February 14-16—25th Annual Cannery and Frozen Food Packers School, Food Industries Department, Oregon State College, Corvallis.

February 18-19—Iowa-Nebraska Raw Products Conference, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

February 19-21—Technical School for Pickle and Kraut Packers, Michigan State College, East Lansing.

February 21-22—Ozark Cannery Association, 30th Annual Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

February 22-23—Utah Cannery Association, 34th Annual Meeting, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City.

February 25-26—Tennessee-Kentucky Cannery Association, Annual Meeting, Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

February 28-March 1—Virginia Cannery Association, Annual Meeting, Hotel Roanoke, Roanoke.

March 8—Cannery League of California, Annual Meeting, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco.

August 21-24—National Food Distributors' Association, Annual Conference and Exhibit. (Place to be announced.)

### New England Fishing Industry Landings up 23% over 1944

New England's fishing industry in 1945 landed 566,802,000 pounds of fishery products at the major ports of the area, thereby breaking all previous records for production, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported this week. The landings in 1945 represent a gain of 23 percent over those of the preceding year, and surpassed the previous peak production of 1941 by about 30 million pounds.

Although the New England fishing fleet operated under great difficulties early in the war, owing to the loss of many trawlers to the military services, most of these boats have been replaced by new ones and many of the requisitioned boats have been returned, officials of the Fish and Wildlife Service said.

For the third successive year, Gloucester took the lead among New England ports, handling 214,097,000 pounds. Boston, in second place, received 187,594,000 pounds. Third and fourth places were held by New Bedford and Provincetown, Mass., with

100,555,000 and 42,610,000 pounds respectively. Portland landings amounted to 21,946,000 pounds. Gloucester, New Bedford, and Provincetown all handled more fish than ever before in their history; Portland landings were of about average size; while Boston was still far below its prewar level, although showing some recovery from the low level of the war period.

### Wisconsin Canning Sanitation Conference Widely Attended

The Wisconsin Cannery Association held a Canning Plant Sanitation Conference at Madison, Wisconsin, in co-operation with the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, on January 10 and 11. The registered attendance was 175.

The Conference opened with a talk by N. H. Sanborn, NCA Research Laboratories, in which were presented the reasons for the renewed interest by canners for better sanitation, the advantages to be derived by instituting a controlled program for plant sanitation and specific problems encountered in the canning industry. Harry C. Thompson, Sanitation Consultant for the Wisconsin Cannery Association, discussed the results of surveys conducted by him during the past season. L. F. Warrick, Wisconsin State Sanitary Engineer, spoke on the subject of canning plant water supplies and by means of slides illustrated how existing water supplies may become contaminated and methods of constructing and safeguarding water supplies at the source and within the factory. T. F. Wisniewski, Wisconsin State Board of Health, discussed cannery waste treatment and illustrated the methods used by means of colored motion pictures.

On the second day of the conference, J. O. Clarke, Chief, Central District, Food and Drug Administration, discussed sanitation as required by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law. E. C. Ritchell, Minnesota Valley Canning Company, Le Sueur, Minnesota, spoke on his experiences with procedures for cleaning canning equipment. Leo J. Welx discussed and illustrated by slides the modernization of a canning plant for sanitation.

Methods for rodent control were presented by G. C. Oederkirk, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. A motion picture in color was shown on the same subject. E. H. Fisher, Department of Economic Entomology, spoke on insect control. A summary of the Conference by Marvin P. Verhulst, Executive Secretary, Wisconsin Cannery Association, concluded an interesting and well attended sanitation Conference.

### Tin Negotiations with Dutch Fail; Conferees Cannot Agree

Negotiations with representatives of Dutch tin interests apparently have stalled and United States negotiators now concede there is little possibility of an early agreement for importation of Far Eastern tin concentrates.

At two meetings held within the past two weeks and attended by a Dutch mission sent over for the purpose, the United States group asked for an agreement under which the Dutch would offer to American interests 20,000 tons per year of tin equivalent in the form of high grade concentrates, for a period of 25 years, with the United States to have a three-year period in which to decide whether or not to take the offering. The sales would be at the going market price.

It is believed that without substantial Far Eastern supplies of concentrates, continued operation of the Texas City smelter, owned by the United States government, would be out of the question. The United States has a stockpile of concentrates equivalent to about a two-year supply. As of October 31, 1945, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation owned a stockpile of 56,859 tons of tin concentrates, all stored at Texas City, Tex.

The Dutch are reported reluctant to consider the offered U. S. agreement, because it would mean a reduction in the volume of operation of their own smelters, one of which is in Bangkok, the other in Arnhem, Holland. The Dutch also are reluctant to have the entirety of U. S. needs, which are being sought on grounds of national defense policy, supplied by Dutch mines. At the conferences, it was suggested that the U. S. obtain commitments for proportional segments of its needs from all countries which are major producers of tin ores.

It is understood that U. S. representatives already have started to explore other Far Eastern sources, principally Siam. While the Siamese presumably would be friendly to the idea of supplying the U. S. with tin ores, Britain has a controlling hold over the Siamese tin ore production, and has smelters in the area that it will strive to keep operating.

A special Association committee headed by Oliver Willets is keeping in close touch with both the international and domestic aspects of the tin situation. Any further information furnished by this committee will appear in the LETTER.

## Food and Drug Reports Court Actions Increased 45% in 1945

The campaign to preserve the purity and truthful labeling of foods, drugs, and cosmetics during the wartime disruptions of production, transportation, and storage featured the 1945 fiscal year report of the Food and Drug Administration, made public this week by Federal Security Administrator Watson B. Miller. The following highlights are reported by Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, Commissioner of Food and Drugs:

(1) Court actions charging violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act increased by 45 percent over similar actions in the fiscal year 1944.

(2) Over 71 percent of the food seizures involved products receiving inadequate protection from rodents, insects, and decomposition. While some of this food was processed in insanitary plants, much of it reached its destination in clean, sound condition, and became contaminated during storage.

(3) Honest food supplies were not undermined by debased products, despite numerous attempts by a minority fringe of food producers to cheat the consumer. At the end of a 4-year war, the purchaser can still depend upon the label as an index to the contents of a food package.

"The American food and drug industries have done a notable job in the face of serious obstacles," states the report. "The majority of the manufacturers were accustomed to producing clean, wholesome, articles, honestly labeled. When the war began, they were called upon by the Government to increase production of essential items far beyond normal capacities under the most unfavorable conditions they had ever experienced. They overcame, in large measure, the handicaps created by loss of trained personnel, by deterioration of irreplaceable equipment, by shortages of raw materials, and by inadequate storage and shipping facilities."

The Food and Drug Administration joins in local investigations of food-poisoning outbreaks, so that any foods involved receiving interstate distribution may be removed from consumer channels before further illnesses result. As in the past, most of the 1945 outbreaks were traced to the improper handling of food materials in the kitchen where they were prepared for local consumption. The 18 botulism deaths reported in 1945 all followed the consumption of home-canned foods.

"An intensified effort to prevent the inexcusable loss of food through filth and decomposition has characterized the regulatory work in 1945," according to the report. "The break-down of normal sanitary controls in food-manufacturing plants, and especially in warehouses, is the most serious feature

of the domestic food supply. The American food industry, as a whole, has taken the position that even in wartime the consumer is entitled to pure, clean, uncontaminated food. With the wartime production problems confronting responsible members of the industry, however, and with the fringe of careless or indifferent manufacturers who pull down the high average of the industry as a whole, a large amount of regulatory work must be devoted to filth and decomposition."

Over 71 percent of the foods seized involved charges of filth and decomposition—in number these actions increased from 1,163 in 1944 to 1,723 in 1945. The attitude of the courts over contaminated foods is becoming more severe; 27 of the 44 criminal prosecution cases in which fines of \$1,000 or more were imposed were based on shipments of unfit foods, and 24 of the 35 injunctions requested of the courts involved unsanitary conditions in food factories or storage places, the shipment of filthy foods, or both.

## Association Commended by QMC for Its Part in War Effort

The Army Quartermaster Corps has written President Fred A. Stare commending the Association for its work with the Army during the war. Particular tribute was paid to nine members of the staff for the excellent work and technical assistance they gave the Army in its food program. Text of the letter follows:

"This office wishes to express its appreciation and commendation to you and the personnel of your Association for the loyalty, unceasing effort, and many contributions afforded the Quartermaster Corps during the past few years. We are particularly grateful for the work of the following individuals along the lines indicated:

"Dr. E. J. Cameron, mobile laboratory, and vitamin retention studies on canned foods; Dr. C. W. Bohrer, mobile laboratory; Mr. C. A. Greenleaf, mobile laboratory; Mr. C. M. Merrill, mobile laboratory; Mr. C. J. Tressler, Jr., mobile laboratory; Mr. C. C. Williams, mobile laboratory; Dr. C. G. Woodbury, mobile laboratory; Dr. J. Yesair, mobile laboratory; and Dr. R. M. Stern, vitamin retention studies on canned foods.

"Your excellent work and technical assistance in connection with such important items as the above are fully recognized and greatly appreciated by the entire Quartermaster Corps. No one realizes more than this office the importance of the time, effort, and skill which have been so fully devoted by your Association in helping this office to improve the above items.

"I personally want you to know that your many contributions will long be remembered and recognized by the

Quartermaster Corps as playing a vital part in the total effort to help bring victory to our country. It is hoped that you will continue to be interested in our post-war program of improving existing Quartermaster items and in the development of new ones."

## Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Stocks Held in Cold Storage

Stocks of frozen fruits in cold storage on January 1, 1946, totaled 371,190,000 pounds against 377,126,000 pounds on December 1, 1945, and 268,407,000 pounds on January 1, 1944, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Frozen vegetable stocks on January 1, 1946, were 191,468,000 pounds as compared with 198,545,000 pounds on December 1, 1945, and 166,910,000 pounds on January 1, 1944. The following table furnishes details by commodities:

Commodity	Jan. 1, 1944	Dec. 1, 1945	Jan. 1, 1946
FROZEN FRUITS			
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Apples.....	34,958	39,923	51,787
Blackberries.....	11,185	20,088	18,575
Cherries.....	34,409	25,683	23,263
Young, Logan, Boyesen.....	8,858	10,812	9,521
Raspberries.....	13,093	14,710	13,296
Strawberries.....	19,504	23,891	20,728
Grapes.....	19,415	18,853	17,300
Plums and prunes.....	14,227	17,384	17,947
Peaches.....	30,359	69,816	67,586
Fruit juices and purees.....	15,653	24,309	24,101
Apricots.....		31,433	29,852
Blueberries.....		16,443	16,339
All other fruits.....	66,656	63,781	61,085
Total.....	268,407	377,126	371,190
FROZEN VEGETABLES			
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Asparagus.....	6,429	8,836	7,926
Beans, lima.....	12,324	15,030	13,998
Beans, snap.....	16,393	18,095	16,915
Broccoli.....	4,480	4,522	5,090
Cauliflower.....	2,938	3,842	4,359
Corn, sweet.....	19,348	23,169	21,381
Peas, green.....	45,607	63,363	55,005
Spinach.....	16,931	15,413	16,008
Brussels sprouts.....	3,683	2,172	3,598
Pumpkin and squash.....	8,631	7,336	6,079
Baked beans.....	3,872	1,415	1,362
Vegetable purees.....	781	446	528
All other vegetables.....	25,493	34,906	39,219
Total.....	166,910	198,545	191,468

## Film Features Housewife

Owens-Illinois Glass Company has made a 27-minute sound and color film entitled, "Mrs. America Speaks On Modern Store Service." The film will have four simultaneous premieres in New York, Washington, Chicago, and San Francisco on Tuesday, January 22. Carlos Campbell, Secretary of the National Cannery Association, has been invited to make the introductory remarks at the film showing at Washington.



## Food Supplies for Civilians to Maintain Near Record Levels

Civilian food supplies will be at a near record level during the next few months, despite substantial exports of food, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week. This results from the great reduction in military procurement. The total food supply continues much larger than in the pre-war years.

Supplies of many foods are expected to meet civilian demand in full in most areas at or perhaps even below ceiling prices. Among these are most cereal products, citrus fruit, canned fruit juices, fresh and canned vegetables, evaporated milk, fluid milk, frozen fish, eggs, and potatoes. Some foods may be more plentiful than before the war, but still short of what civilians would like to buy. These include meats, cheese, and perhaps canned fruits. Supplies of sugar, fats, canned fish, apples, and bananas will continue to be smaller than the quantities consumed before the war, USDA said.

In general, the changes in the civilian food supply situation during the next few months will be seasonal in character. Supplies of citrus fruit and canned fish are increasing, and there are seasonal decreases in such items as apples, pears, and poultry. On the other hand, civilian meat supplies may be reduced somewhat from the high December level by heavy procurement to meet the balance of fourth-quarter export commitments as well as minimum current needs for export.

In comparison with civilian supplies per capita for the first half of 1945, the outlook for the coming months is much brighter. Supplies of only margarine, apples, and sugar will be shorter. Even after allowing for the large number of people eating out of civilian supplies, there will be much more meat, fish, poultry, cheese, evaporated milk, bananas, canned fruits and vegetables, and potatoes for consumption than during the same months of 1945, the report pointed out.

## Hamner Succeeds Maynard

Appointment of Dr. Karl C. Hamner as director of the Department of Agriculture Plant, Soil, and Nutrition Laboratory at Ithaca, N. Y., was announced Thursday by P. V. Cardon, administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration.

Dr. Hamner succeeds Dr. L. A. Maynard, who has been director of the laboratory since it was established in 1939. Dr. Maynard will return to Cor-

nell University, where he will continue his relations with the laboratory as a consultant in animal and human nutrition.

Dr. Hamner has been on the staff of the laboratory since its beginning. He was employed in the Bureau of Plant Industry from 1935 to 1940, when he joined the staff of the laboratory.

The work of the laboratory is directed toward finding relationships between the soil and nutrition of plants, animals, and people. It is conducted in cooperation with several of the State agricultural experiment stations.

## \$60,000,000 Food Surplus

Of the estimated total of \$13,000,000,000 worth of government-owned property declared surplus in the U. S. by the end of 1945, about \$60,000,000, or less than one-half of one percent, was surplus food and agricultural products, according to a survey just completed by the Surplus Property Administration and the Department of Agriculture.

Of this \$60,000,000 in surplus food, the Department of Agriculture, disposal agency for food located in the U. S.; disposed of \$17,450,000 for a return of \$18,820,000 by November 30. The profitable return was due to the OPA price ceiling increase in butter prices which increased the return on government-owned surplus butter.

No difficulty is anticipated in disposing of the balance of surplus foods.

## New BAE Division Heads Named

Appointment of Carl P. Heisig as head of the Division of Farm Management and Costs and of Franklin Thackrey as acting director of Economic Information was announced this week by Howard R. Tolley, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Thackrey succeeds Peter H. DeVries, who has transferred to the Production and Marketing Administration as a deputy director of information.

## Spain to Pickle More Olives

The 1945-46 yield of green olives in Spain will make possible the pickling of about 20,000 hogsheds of queen olives and about 40,000 hogsheds of manzanilla olives, an increase of 2,000 and 10,000 hogsheds, respectively, compared with 1944-45, according to the Department of Commerce. Constant dry and hot weather which affected the size of the olives adversely and caused some premature falling of the fruit

also prevented spread of disease and the olives are reported firm and free from blemishes.

## Logan Joins Restaurant Group

Col. Paul P. Logan, former chief of food service for the Army Quartermaster Corps, has been appointed director of food research for the National Restaurant Association. In his new work, he will deal largely with new food products and processes, particularly in the fields of frozen and dehydrated foods. Col. Logan is well-known to canners and has appeared on several N. C. A. programs.

## Prices for Dry Edible Beans and Peas Not Likely to Drop

With supplies of dry edible beans and peas short of demand at support price levels, prices received by farmers are expected to continue at these levels for the rest of the 1945-46 season, the U. S. Department of Agriculture states. Prices per 100 pounds received by farmers November 15, 1945, averaged \$6.41 for beans and \$4.07 for peas. The bean price was 8 cents higher than a year earlier, but the pea price was 76 cents lower, because of the lower support price for 1945-crop peas. Ceiling prices for dry beans are to be continued at least until June 30, 1946, according to a recent announcement by the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture.

A national goal of 2 million acres of dry beans in 1946 was recommended by the Department of Agriculture on November 30, 1945. This compares with a planted acreage of 1,970,000 acres in 1945. The recommended acreage for 1946 at average yields, would produce a crop of about 16.5 million bags (100 pounds each, uncleaned), a quantity estimated to be sufficient for prospective requirements. Although prices for the 1946 crop of dry beans—a Steagall commodity—are required to be supported at not less than 90 percent of parity, definite support prices have not yet been announced.

The national goal for dry peas as announced November 30 by the Department of Agriculture remains practically unchanged from the acreages announced last September. The goal now stands at 398,000 acres of dry smooth peas, plus 90,000 acres of wrinkled varieties. Prices for the 1946 crop of smooth peas, also a Steagall commodity, will be supported by the Department of Agriculture at not less than 90 percent of parity.

### Buffet Supper for the Ladies

The National Canners Association and the Canning Machinery and Supplies Association extend to all ladies who plan to be at the Atlantic City Convention a cordial invitation to attend a buffet supper on Sunday evening, February 3 at 6:30 in the Surf Room of the Ambassador Hotel. This occasion will afford an opportunity for getting acquainted, and for renewing old contacts, to the end that the week may pass more pleasantly for the ladies who may wish to attend the regular business meetings.

Acceptances to this invitation should be addressed to Miss Helen Tate at the Washington office of the National Canners Association or, after February 1, to Miss Tate at the Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

### National Pickle Packers Meet for First Time in Two Years

First annual meeting in two years of the National Pickle Packers Association will be held Wednesday, February 6, at the Breakers Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J. The full allotment of rooms to the members of this Association had been reserved by December 27, 1945, when the management of the hotel notified Secretary Edward T. Miller they could accommodate no more guests. Ninety-three persons were accommodated in the 50 rooms reserved. This assures an attendance of over 100 for the Annual Meeting and the Fellowship Luncheon, Mr. Miller stated.

Subjects that are of the most immediate concern of the pickle packer will be discussed at the convention. These include such things as the availability of tin cans, glass containers, metal caps, vinegar and sugar. Two closely related subjects also to be discussed are plans for 1946 acreage and the 1946 farm labor situation.

Looking to future increased business, the pickle packers will hear discussions on the close relationship between better quality of pickles and plans for increased pickle consumption. The program also includes an explanation of the recent amendment to Maximum Price Regulation 488.

The National Pickle Packers Association Fellowship Luncheon will start at 12:30 and the Executive Session at 3:00 or 3:30 p.m. At 4:30 the Annual Meeting will adjourn and at 6:30 p.m. Wednesday evening, the newly elected

officers and members of the Board of Directors will meet to appoint committees, adopt the budget and transact such other business as pertains to the new administration.

### Convention Plans for Frozen Food Packers Are Announced

The Annual Meeting of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers will be held Wednesday, February 6, in the Trellis Room of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. The morning session will be devoted to a closed business meeting of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers and the afternoon session, which starts at 2 p.m., will be opened to the industry and the general public.

Ralph O. Dulany, President of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers, will preside at the afternoon meeting. The program for the meeting follows:

Dr. Albert C. Hunter, Food and Drug Administration, "Food Plant Sanitation"; Dr. B. E. Proctor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "Recent Food Freezing Research and Developments"; E. T. Gibson, Vice President, General Foods Corp., "Quality as Related to Frozen Foods"; Pratt Thomas, Pratt Fresh Frozen Foods, "Distribution Problems"; and Burton Prince, President, National Wholesale Frozen Foods Distributors, Inc., "Objectives of the New Distributors Association."

The Frozen Food Industry Banquet, with music and entertainment will be held Wednesday evening.

### Dehydrators Program for the Atlantic City Convention Set

Annual meeting of the National Dehydrators Association will be held in the Louis XVI Room, Breakers Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., Tuesday, February 5, at 10 a.m. Principal speakers at the morning session will be Dr. Laurence V. Burton, Editor, *Food Industries*, Dr. Donald K. Tressler, Consultant on Refrigeration and Food Dehydration, and Clarence Birdseye, President, Processes, Inc.

Subject of Dr. Burton's address is "The Need for Quality Improvement," and Dr. Tressler will discuss "Some Problems of the Dehydration Industry." Mr. Birdseye's subject has not been announced.

A Buffet Luncheon will be served by the Breakers Hotel, in the Louis XVI Room, between the Morning and Afternoon Sessions.

The business session of the Dehydrators Association will be held at 2 p.m.

Dinner and entertainment for dehydrators and guests will be provided at 7:30 p.m.

### Opportunities for Export Sales

Many opportunities for export sales of a diverse variety of American goods are now reaching the Department of Commerce in fairly large volume from the Foreign Service of the United States and other sources, it was announced this week. Many of the products inquired for are in short supply in this country.

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